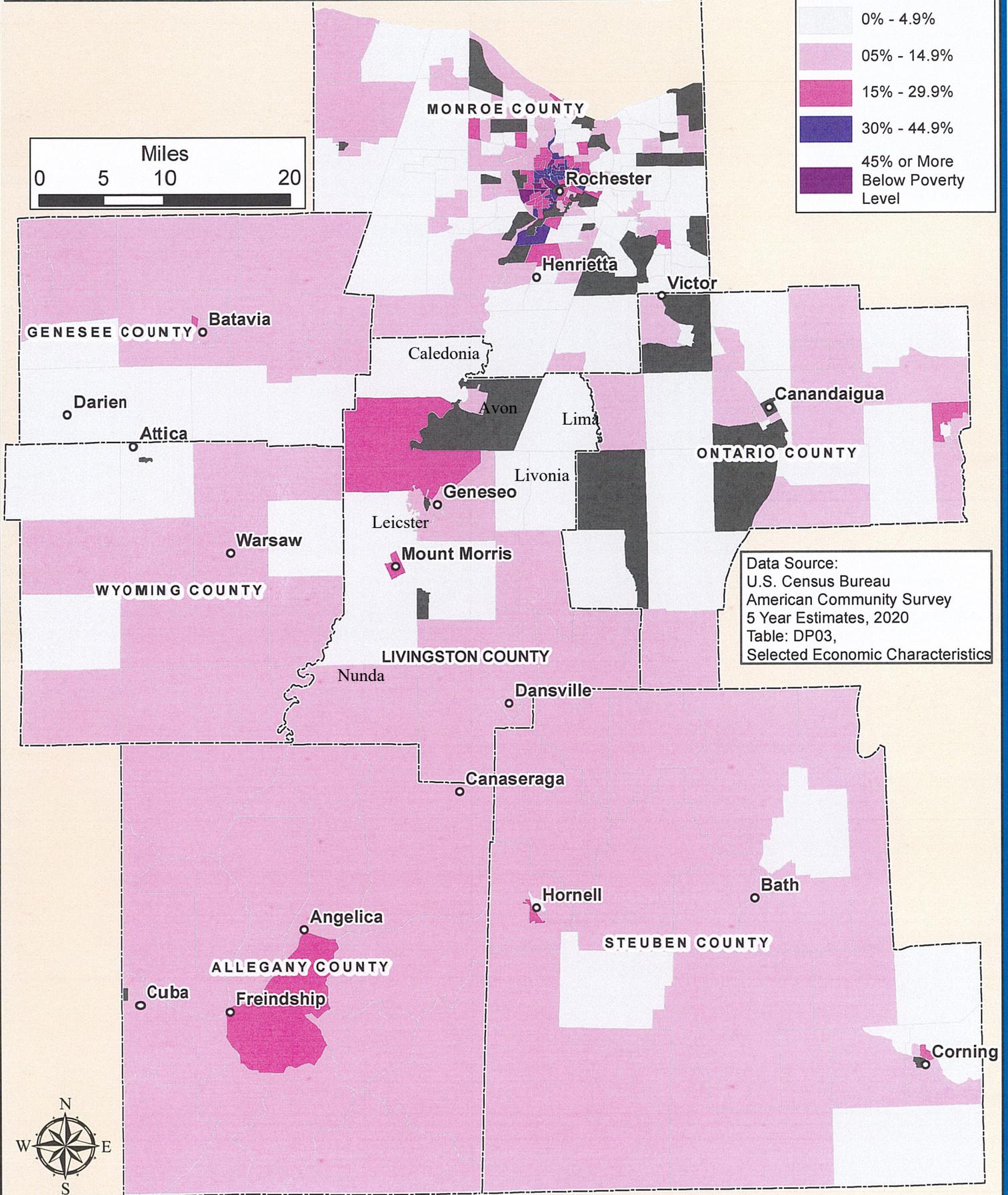
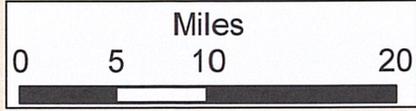
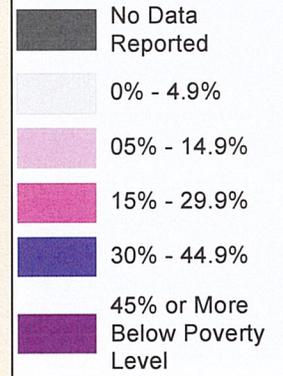


PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES & PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

Percent Below Poverty Level

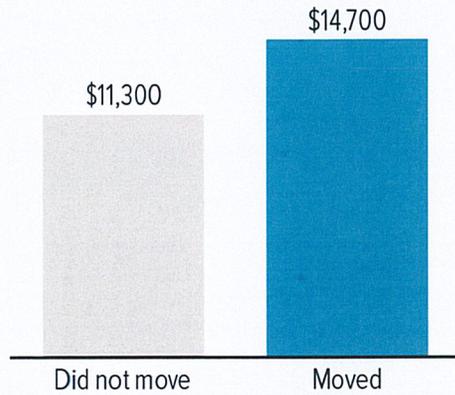


Data Source:
U.S. Census Bureau
American Community Survey
5 Year Estimates, 2020
Table: DP03,
Selected Economic Characteristics



Children Who Moved to Lower-Poverty Neighborhoods With a Voucher Earned 30 Percent More as Adults

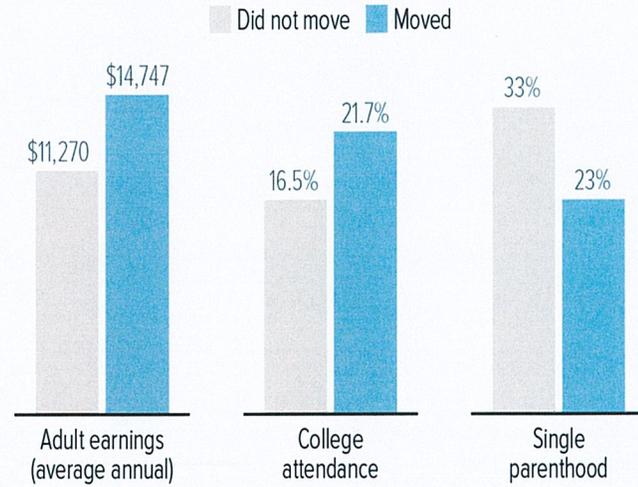
Average annual adult earnings for children who moved at age 13 or younger



Note: Outcomes are for children up to age 13 at the time of random assignment under the Moving to Opportunity demonstration. Experimental group families received vouchers that could only be used to relocate to neighborhoods with a poverty rate below 10 percent; results are for children whose families used their voucher.

Source: Chetty, Hendren, and Katz, "The Effects of Exposure to Better Neighborhoods on Children," 2015.

Moving with Voucher to Lower-Poverty Neighborhoods While Young Improves Key Adult Outcomes



Note: Outcomes are for children up to age 13 at the time of random assignment under the Moving to Opportunity demonstration. Experimental group families received vouchers that could only be used to relocate to neighborhoods where fewer than 10 percent of residents were poor; results are for children whose families used their voucher.

Source: Raj Chetty, Nathaniel Hendren, and Lawrence F. Katz, "The Effects of Exposure to Better Neighborhoods on Children: New Evidence from the Moving to Opportunity Experiment," May 2015.



1 in 7 American children is living in poverty. That's almost 11 million children.



Nearly 1 in 3 single mothers and their children live in poverty.



Children who grow up in need in the U.S. are more likely to be in poor health.



Children of color are more likely than white children to experience poverty.



People who do not earn a high school diploma by age 20 are seven times more likely to be persistently poor between ages 25 and 30.



Children who grow up impoverished earn a much lower income than adults who did not grow up poor.



A limited education makes it difficult to break out of the cycle of poverty and reduces the chances of leading rewarding, productive lives.



Growing up in poverty can make a child feel insecure and angry, which can cause long-term psychological effects.



The U.S. has a poverty rate of 20.9 percent, the worst in the world's top 25 economies.